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A Message to Gompers.

Socialists and trade unionists throughout the country will be interested in the recent developments in Milwaukee, where the subject of Socialistic activity in connection with the work of the central body of labor has been called in question by a number of union men acting in the interests of the capitalistic party politicians.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee Federated Trades' Council last Wednesday evening Business Agent Nels Anderson reported in detail as to his conference with Samuel Gompers at Washington with regard to labor matters in this city, the effort of the fakirs to establish a dual central body; the new brewery contract, and the socialistic activity of Milwaukee union men. He first met Secretary Frank Morrison, who approved of the proposed brewery contract and liked the idea of recognizing the working cards of the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. At noon he met President Gompers, who told him the new central body in Milwaukee would not be recognized. It became evident, however, that the fakirs in Milwaukee had written a lot of untruths to Washington, among others the claim that a delegate to the Trades' Council was forced to join the Social Democratic party. Mr. Anderson explained that the constitution of the council permitted that body to support the political party whose platform came nearest to the declaration of principles in its constitution. Mr. Gompers said he was not opposed to Socialism as a political system for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery and believed the time would come when it would be necessary for the workers to take it up, but he thought the time was not yet come to do this, that it opened the way for disruption and individual aspirations of leaders on the political field. The policy Mr. Gompers advised was to maintain a silent vote of labor so that the old parties would not know our strength and would thus grant labor laws out of fear. He agreed that old party politics was rotten, that all legislators deserved condemnation and said he wished labor could be led to turn them all out so the next batch would be more afraid of the labor vote.

"The only point I can see upon which we differ from Bro. Gompers, is not upon the correctness of the theory of independent action and Socialism, but is upon the opportune time and the ways of advancing these theories," said Mr. Anderson in his report. "I am convinced that this difference of opinion will have no effect upon his position toward us in this city and that he will not sanction any move that will tend to tear down the grand movement we have established in this city through years of hard work."

Following is the statement of the position of the Trades' Council in relation to Mr. Gompers' personal views, which was drafted and passed after Mr. Anderson's report had been received, and a copy of which will be sent to the headquarters of the A. F. of L.:

We, the delegates of the Federated Trades' Council, hereby reiterate our conviction that political parties are the expression of economic conditions and that therefore the capitalist parties cannot and will not represent anything but the interests of the capitalists and employers. Twenty years' experience in lobbying for labor legislation ought to tell Brother Gompers and the executive board of the American Federation of Labor that as long as the working man's vote is simply the tail end of the employers' vote—unknown quantity—labor legislation is also an unknown quantity in America.

The Federated Trades' Council of Milwaukee points to the fact that nowhere in the civilized world are there so few social reform measures enacted as in America, and that in most cases the labor laws are either ineffective or they are declared unconstitutional. The working men of all other civilized countries form great Socialist parties. Their strength is known and they are respected and even feared. The Socialist party of America in most localities is not strong enough to be feared by the capitalists, and this is due to the "unknown quantity" of our most prominent labor leaders. The sooner this mistake is rectified the better it will be for the organized working men of America.

The Federated Trades' Council of Milwaukee agrees with Brother Gompers that Socialism must be the outcome of the present system, if civilization is to survive; but we are at a loss to understand how Brother Gompers expects Socialism to come if workmen are to vote for the capitalist parties, which are bound to protect and uphold the present system.

The Federated Trades' Council congratulates Brother Gompers upon his sensible position in respect to the old established policy of the American Federation of Labor as to dual central bodies. The formation of dual central bodies would violate the cardinal principle of trade unionism and split up the labor movement. Delegates who disagree with the policy of the Federated Trades' Council should fight it out on the floor of this body. The Socialists, who for many years were in the minority, did not form a dual body; they tried to impress the delegates and the members of the trades unions of Milwaukee with the justice of their contentions, and they succeeded fairly well.

And finally the delegates of the Federated Trades' Council hereby take occasion to deny the false reports of our opponents that this council compels every member of the council to become a Social Democrat. The majority of the delegates of the Federated Trades' Council, being elected by trades unions which are socially inclined, are naturally Socialists. But this body always has had and has now a number of delegates who are not Socialists. We find

it necessary to mention this in order to rectify false reports.

The Federated Trades' Council of Milwaukee will continue in the future, as it has in the past, to fight for the best interests of organized labor without difference of race, creed or political affiliation. But we will also continue to stand by the principles of the international brotherhood of the proletariat.

These are the facts to our best knowledge and belief.

And we hereby resolve to give a copy of this statement to the daily press, and to send a copy to every union affiliated with the Federated Trades' Council, and also to send a copy to Brother Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolutions were drawn up by a committee consisting of Delegates Victor L. Berger, Jacob Huuger and Frederic Heath.

Capitalism, in its highest form of corporation or trust, is represented by the REPUBLICAN party. At this stage of capitalistic development, "good government"—as necessarily understood by that party—simply consists, therefore, in extending by legislation and maintaining by force the privileges successively secured by the plutocracy in the natural course of its social formation and growth. Such a task evidently cannot be confined to old-style politicians, who in times now past were more or less dependent for their means of living upon the good-will of middle-class voters, or even upon the laborers. It calls for the services of representative "business men," who by their peculiar makeup and intellectual qualifications are best fitted to act in the spirit so tersely expressed by the celebrated phrase, "The Public Be Damned," and to carry out at any cost of money, and even of life if necessary, the policy of their class. Moreover, the concentration of capitalist powers obviously requires a corresponding concentration of political power. Hence the Republican "boss"—a Plutocrat in state politics, a Haana or a Roosevelt in national politics, and under them a carefully selected staff of wealthy business men and corporation attorneys.

Indian Commissioner Jones indignantly denies that he is "interested" in recent Indian land leases, the papers tell us. That may be true. But the point to be made is this: That under the present system everyone in public life is subject to suspicion and no one escapes. The pressure of self-interest is naturally very great. Some big men have not been able to withstand it. Self-interest in the underlying motive in public life. Over it all and through it all runs the slimy trail of deceit, duplicity, sharp practice and criminality. While the incentive lasts this nightmare of common matter of course rascality will continue. It is merely a case of cause and effect, and the fellows who babble about having to change human nature before we can have honesty, grossly libel the inherent honesty and decency of mankind.

From all about us, men whom we have supposed were creatures of modern humanity and spirit have gone into the Philippine service and have willingly participated in shocking murders of the natives. They had no personal quarrel with their victims; they have simply shot down fellow beings at the behest of their officers. These men are simply murderers, and the fact that they have been picked up from our midst makes one almost mistrust his fellow men. In the past, rulers have quarreled and their subjects, who had no actual concern in the quarrels, have gone forth to kill and be killed. Are we any more civilized today, in spite of all the advance we boast of?

The ways of the ruling class, especially in the matter of legislation, are the same the world over. Said John Bright: "I believe that no great measure passes the House of Commons merely because it is just. It passes sometimes because the people are restive, sometimes because the exigencies of party require that something should be done. But it does not pass—I state it fearlessly after fifteen years sitting in that house—a great measure of justice does not pass because it is just."

It is the same with the United States Congress. The presence of heavily paid lobbyists there shows us that most laws pass because they are unjust.

And now it appears that Chief O'Neill of Chicago was misquoted in his speech at Louisville and did not make the egregious blunder of saying that Anarchism is founded on the writings of Karl Marx. It was one of those "learned" reporters that put the words into his mouth, one of those fellows that are so active in inventing lies about Anarchists killing by lot, and so forth.

In Waukesha the other day one William Hank was sentenced in the police court to thirty days in jail for stealing \$1.50. In Alaska the other day, one William Brophy, who robbed a saloon, was given a life sentence, and the judge said he was sorry he could not have him flogged beside. In Darkest Russia they—but no, conditions in Russia are too bad to talk about in "free" America.

Capitalism is more deadly than any Martineque the world ever produced. Only its victims die lingering deaths. Slow starvation, insanity and preventable disease are its fruits. Socialism is the only refuge.

There are 20,000,000 well-fatted cattle grazing on the publicly-owned plains of the West, and 80,000,000 people of this great land of equality are wondering why meat is so high. The answer is easy.

The Misfortune of the Negroes.

There can be no doubt that the negroes and mulattoes constitute a lower race—that the Caucasian and indeed even the Mongolian have the start of them in civilization by many thousand years—so that negroes will find it difficult ever to overtake them. The many cases of rape which occur wherever negroes are settled in large numbers prove, moreover, that the free contact with the whites has led to the further degeneration of the negroes, as of all other inferior races. The "negro question" will one day give the Socialists a good deal of headache, and will never be settled by mere well-phrased resolutions. But we do not want to trouble ourselves about the difficulties of future generations.

Today, however, the barbarous behavior of the American whites towards the negroes, and the contempt evinced for their human rights, is due to the fact that in this country men are judged chiefly according to the amount of capital which they possess.

The business capital of the blacks, that is, the capital applied to profit-making, in the United States is estimated at only a little over \$8,000,000. As capitalists our dark fellow citizens play an exceedingly modest role. It would be wrong, however, to judge their economic importance by the extent of their capital.

The economic importance of the blacks, as indeed of the entire working class, does not consist of their property, but of the wealth they produce for others.

If the blacks in this country could call their own all which they have created for other people, which has been squeezed out of them as surplus value (formerly under the lash, and in our days by stress of hunger), they would all be well-to-do people. This is also true in a still higher degree of the white wage workers.

Society nowadays has made material PROPERTY the measure of the value of men. According to this measure the Rockefellers, Astors, Vanderbilts & Co. are the most valuable members of society. Even defenders of capitalism will not dare to say that this valuation is right.

Nor is this all.

The man pronounced superfluous by capitalism changes all too easily from an element of civilization to an enemy of civilization. Society refuses to him the legitimate means of existence and of pleasure, so he seeks for himself those of an illegitimate nature, and becomes an assistant of the universal passions and vices of speculation, or else a dangerous criminal. And in the case of the negro all the savage instincts of his forefathers in Africa come to the surface. It is mainly the "submerged negro"—quite a numerous element—that is a constant source of danger.

The fundamental contradiction, which lies at the root of all the others, consists in our capitalistic system of property, which proceeds from the principle that a man has the right to appropriate to himself as much property as he can acquire, and to hold the others down. The logical consequence of this results in the systematic appropriation of the masses, and the government of society by property. The utter degradation of the negro is also a part of this system.

And since society does not rule its property, but its property rules society, the individual man only acquires importance through his possessions. Property alone lends a man a place in society. Property alone secures rights which are universally respected. He who has no property has no rights worth mentioning. And that is also the chief misfortune of the negro.

Victor L. Berger

A Milwaukee tanner, lusty and imperious through the possession of much wealth wrung from the luckless slaves of the vats, "has solved one phase of the servant girl question and exhibited more courage than is usually found in men when it comes to discharging their cook." says the Milwaukee Journal. His servant girl demanded an increase in wages, and the Journal says he was stupefied for a moment by her audacity, but he came to himself and "promptly ejected the girl from the room." And then the Journal adds this significant paragraph:

"Mr. Gallun employs hundreds of men AND UNDERSTANDS THEM."

Which means that the tanner, being hurly and resourceful economically, knew from experience that he could hully and lord it over fellow beings economically weaker. The Journal regards this fact as something creditable, its class sympathies being, of course, on the side of the master rather than on that of his economic dependents.

The girl swore out a warrant for assault and battery, but the judge "pronounced the defendant not guilty."

All of which is but a passing shadow of the unmanly phase of civilization humanity is passing through. It spoils human nature and fills the world with meanness, and worse. It will only pass away when the last vestige of capitalism has given way to Social Democracy—the co-operative commonwealth.

Such a President as Roosevelt was needed after all—he will unconsciously do us a service—a strenuous, chip-on-the-shoulder, conceited fighter, who, clothed with all the official authority there is in the country, could turn the machinery of the courts and all the laws loose on the trusts and—show, after all, how much bigger the commercial haults, the wealth barons, are than the people, singly, collectively and officially, in spite of all their laws.

It will explode one of the politicians' old stock-in-trade excuses: That if the laws were only enforced, the trust would have to go out of business. The trusts are "an historical growth" and have a logical right to exist under the underlying law of capitalism.

Now a \$300,000,000 coal trust is to be launched, to take in the bituminous mines. Pierpont Morgan, who promoted the anthracite coal trust, is said to be doing the organizing. Good. We view these gigantic operations with a lively interest. Anything that has a tendency to make the private ownership of the coal mines unpopular with the people, has our unqualified endorsement.

It is not enough for you to see the light of Socialism. You have neighbors. They have a right to know of it and you have a duty to perform in opening their eyes. Drop in on them on an evening. Leave a Herald with them and then call again a few days later and discuss what they have read with them. And don't stop after converting one of your neighbors. Go together and tackle another one. Remember this is a rotten old world under capitalism, and that nothing but Socialism can sweeten it. Remember that constantly.

A dispatch says that Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, who was one time a "mere working man," scattered money about like an East India nabob while visiting Columbus, O., recently. He gave a newsboy \$2 for a paper and "made similar gifts all along the route of his special train." Trying to buy them up to cheer for him, we suppose. But where is the social justice or the social sanity that makes it possible for one man to thus toss money about like a Monte Cristo? You don't believe in it and would like to see the remedy applied same as the rest of us, only you haven't the courage to risk being called by that awful word: Socialist. Remember, though, that your posterity may call you a coward and be ashamed of you if you play safety much longer, the same as you would if your ancestors lived in 1776 and took sides with the British.

The Martineque calamity came at an opportune time for some Americans who are just now in bad odor. Under the capitalistic system there is no calamity that some one cannot make personal advantage out of. If the beef trust magnates know their business and the weakness of human nature, they will make generous relief donations. In fact, we notice that Armour & Co. have just given \$1000 to the fund. Putting the generous feelings of the people under obligations is good tactics for the robbers, all right.

Davenport, the New York Journal cartoonist, seems to be getting some of his old fire back again. A recent cartoon represents Haana, fat and repulsive, showing the two sides of his nature—one side, that of the labor skinner, gross, boggy and relentless, with a dollar-mark cheek suit and a diminutive, forlorn workman at his side whom he holds by the neck in a vise-like grip. His other side, represents Haana, the politician, smooth, sleek and foxy, and by his side is a workman again, marked by the exhaustion of toil and the exhaustion of physique and spirit, and Haana's arm is around his shoulder in a loving, civie-federation kittenish embrace. And Haana stands typical of capitalism, while while it sucks the blood of the toiler, keeps him docile by campaign flattery and bancombe.

In barbarous Russia there is a merciful provision by which soldiers are stationed at districts other than those where they have grown up, so as not to have to shoot down their own relatives in case there is a necessity for "putting down" some workmen's uprising. In civilized America our rules are not so merciful. The state guardsmen especially are used to "quell" their fellow townsmen on Sunday and frequent occasions. This brings to mind the case of the militiaman in San Francisco who was ordered to help fire a volley into a crowd of strikers, a "mob" of which his own father was one.

Never mind about the high price of meat. Bear it a little longer, the meat barons need a little more money in their tills. The price will get down after a while, when they have made the little extra they have planned for. Do be patient! You don't own this country.

The various Catholic societies of Wisconsin met in mass convention at Oshkosh last week and among other things decided to oppose the growth of Socialism in this state and to maintain a literary bureau for that purpose.

We are afraid they are too late. Nothing they can do will stop the growth of Social Democracy. It might have been done some years ago when people only had the idea of Socialism that the capitalistic press wished them to have. But today people have gotten a right understanding of it, and no church is powerful enough to stop the constant procession of converts.

There is a very good reason why the Catholic societies can do us no actual harm. First, if their literary bureau only tells the naked truth about Socialism it will make Socialists instead of keeping people from our ranks. Second, if it misrepresents Socialism—which we do not charge, for no body of sincere followers of the lowly Nazarene would bear false witness, surely—then such misrepresentation will recoil upon its own head, for the working people in the church would be bound to discover the duplicity. So we await developments with interest, but not alarm.

It must be remembered, of course, that these societies are not the Catholic church as an entirety, by any means, and the fact remains that there are many loyal Catholics and even priests who are very much interested in Socialism. They know that Socialism is neither for nor against religion, that it is a bread and butter question, and that, as Father McGrady well says, "it leaves religion to the domain of faith and morals." There may be some excuse, in countries where a Catholic political party exists, for the church to oppose the political party of the Socialists, but much is not the case in this country, happily. We are afraid the trail of the capitalistic serpent is over this action of the Catholic societies. The capitalists in their instinctive fear of rapidly advancing Socialism, feel that the church is a conservative force, and hope to induce its representatives into keeping the masses from becoming radical on the daily bread question. But, as we say, it is too late.

The Catholic church, of all churches, ought to place no obstructions in the way of the development of collectivism. It is the church of the poorer classes—its membership is made up largely from the working class, and that class is being outrageously plundered by the capitalistic system. How can the Catholic societies hope to keep those luckless and toiling people from listening to the inspiring song of Social Democracy with eagerness? It is a vain hope.

We are Revolutionists. What of it? We want to revolutionize industry and get it out of private, profit-skimming hands.

We are Destroyers. What of it? We want to destroy a system that has made a vast majority of industrious, fine-natured men, failures.

We are spreading Discontent. What of it? Only discontent leads to progress. No one dare deny that. When slaves are contented they bear the yoke without complaining. Civilization would go to smash if it were not for discontent.

Suppose one of the big department stores should suddenly change its plan and put in rival departments side by side, in competition with each other, being thus obliged to duplicate stocks, clerks and space—wouldn't you say they were insane! Each duplicated department would be just so much waste energy and space and wear and tear of goods. But the same principle applies to a town or a city at large, where several competing stores exist in the various lines, where one would be enough. The plan of business competition with its little rival shops, each trying to get the better of the others, represents great social waste.

A new telephone company has been organized by Milwaukee capitalists and will ask the city council for a charter. And the aldermen, who always promise to give the city a business administration, will doubtless give it to them—actually give these capitalists a valuable privilege for nothing. The "business" part of the transaction will come in between the promoters of the new company and the number of aldermen who will be required to get the necessary vote on the measure, but this matter will be strictly private and not for publication. The sad feature of the thing is that these corrupt aldermen could not dream of election if it were not for the votes of honest and well-meaning workmen.

In the past 300 years there was an average of one big war a year. The workmen did the fighting, but there was nothing in it for them, and they had to crack their hackbones the harder afterwards to pay off the debts incurred by it. You think they were fools, of course, but don't forget that the rulers (yes, the rulers) of this "free" country are steering things in the same old direction. And what are you going to do about it? Or, are you going to dodge your responsibility in the matter, and let others study out the remedy and apply it?

The rich are very anxious to have the poor practice competition, but they themselves are very careful not to do so. They find it safer to combine.

As to State Socialism.

The following editorial under the heading of "State Capitalism Again," appears in the New York Worker:

The Social Democratic Herald says: "Some of our ultra 'scientific' fellows may sneer at the postoffice department as state Socialism, but as compared to private corporations, its employees get good salaries and are guaranteed a certain security of livelihood for the future during good behavior, that makes their job more valuable still. The workers in our shops and factories would be much better suited if the government owned the business, instead of private profit sharks. And if the government owned it, it would be the easiest thing in the world to get wages up, to get shorter hours, and to provide safeguards for the workers not now dreamed of. Competition makes waste, and if the government ran the industries there would be no competition, and so the workers could rightfully demand their share" (sic) "in the saving."

In reply to which we venture to say: Some of our unscientific friends may point to the postoffice department as "an example of Socialism," but its employees are overworked and underpaid and their "certain security of livelihood for the future" would vanish at once if it were possible to apply labor-saving machinery in the postal service. The workers in the postal service would be much better suited if a Socialist administration conducted it instead of government profit sharks in league with the railroads. And if a government of capitalists owned a few other industries, it would not be the easiest thing in the world to get wages up and to get shorter hours. If it would, why is it that the letter carriers and postal clerks are constantly pleading for these things, without success? And for the end of time without getting it, unless they take the government out of the hands of the capitalist class and administer things in the interest of all who are willing to work. This information is tendered to the editor of the Social Democratic Herald as a contribution to his agitation fund for the good of our common cause. Selah!

So. We believe the postoffice is a good example of the sort of state Socialism through which we shall probably have to pass before we can, as a matter of evolution, reach our ideal of Social Democracy, for which, by the way, the Worker does not seem to stand. If the government owned and operated the shops, railroads and mines, it would be easy (comparatively) for the workers to get better wages and conditions, because the people have the ballot and consequently the control. The Worker thinks not and asks if it is so easy to get wages up, why the postal employees are "constantly pleading for these things without success." Well, what are the facts?

The carriers, for instance, get \$600 the first year, \$800 the second, and \$1000 the third. They work EIGHT HOURS and get two weeks' vacation each year with pay. Now, where in America or elsewhere do workers, as a matter of fact "unskilled," get such treatment under private capitalistic management? The postal employees ask for more, and rightly so. Why? Because they stand a chance of getting it.

State Socialism, while far from our ideal, is in the direction of our goal, the next step toward it, and a long step in advance of the present privately-owned and -skinned industrial order. Just so a political democracy is in the direction of an economic democracy. In order to be consistent the Worker ought to be also against the ballot. In all reason and common sense society can only socialize industry as fast as its branches become concentrated as to ownership. One industry after another will have to be taken over. This transition period may be called state Socialism, or anything else, for all we care. Making faces at it or calling it names will not change its true value in the industrial evolution. It is idle and unscientific to imagine that the world will have to wait till it is good and ready, that a small clique shall have dictatorial power, and will then announce: "Now we will have Socialism," with "us" as absolute bosses. Besides, we know that such a state of affairs would not be very desirable. Sensible and liberty-loving Social Democrats would no doubt protest very strongly.

As knowing further we say that we do not know why Roosevelt issued an order "prohibiting" postal employees from seeking to influence legislation in their own behalf, unless it was because he is a representative of capitalism. But this is neither here nor there.

"The workers in the postal service would be much better suited if a Socialist administration conducted it instead of government profit sharks in league with the railroads," says the Worker, to clinch its argument.

Most certainly they would! We not only grant that, but insist that it is true. But what of it? This does not establish Socialism full blown. Socialism is a matter of evolution—we will have to agitate for it, wait for it, and in all probability fight for it.

And this information is our contribution to the Worker's "penny-aunt fund."

It is planned "by the government," which the people have so much of a voice in, to raise the naval force of the United States in the next few years to 50,000 men, which is a good many men to be kept, under expense, at unproductive labor. And it is a part of the price we pay—that is, labor pays—for the privilege of owning foreign peoples.

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NOTICE.—Please take notice that
payments on stock subscriptions in Mil-
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pany fall due by the time this issue
reaches you.

THE LESSON OF THE FRENCH GAINS.

The earlier reports to the effect that
Millerand, the French Social Democrat,
had been defeated for the Chamber of
Deputies on the second ballot, appear to
have been incorrect. The mistake
probably grew out of the general belief
that he would fail. On the second bal-
lot 40 Radical Socialists were success-
ful, a net gain of 2; 21 Socialists, a net
gain of 4; 4 Gaesdists Socialists, a gain
of 1. There are now 90 Radical Social-
ists, 43 Socialists and 6 Gaesdists in the
French Chamber. Says a cable-
gram: "It was interesting to see how
sharply Paris was divided. The rich
districts returned 27 Nationalists, op-
posed to all republican ideas, and the
quarters elected 26 Socialists, not a
single member of the moderate faction
was elected."

A Paris dispatch says: "The pro-
gramme of the newly elected members
of the French Parliament being now
fully known through declarations and in-
terviews, it is possible to predict that
the next four years will see some most
interesting legislation. Interesting not
only in this country but in the world at
large. France doubtless will deserve bet-
ter than ever the title of the first nation
in the experimental ground of the new
sociological ideas."

Now isn't it about time the A. F.
of L. gave up its foolish policy of hoping
to get workmen's reforms by helping to
elect old party politicians to office, and
then tearfully begging them to "please do
something for labor?" The Socialists
have now 140 members of the French
chamber of deputies, corresponding to
our Congress in this country, and do
not have to crawl on their bellies before
unfriendly capitalist legislators when
something of benefit to the wage workers
is wanted, nor do they have to maintain
expensive lobbies, with no results to
show for it.

PRACTICAL METHODS FOR RUSSIA.

As tending to supplement the educa-
tional tendencies of the socialist party
platforms we have been printing, from
the various national organizations of the
international movement—educational to
men in the movement who have been
poisoned by S. L. P.'ism, we give below
a programme which the editor of Freed
Life, banished from Russia, will follow
in the editions he will send to workers
within the land of the knout:

1. To make clear the coalition of the
social forces in modern Russia.
2. To help to bring about the unifica-
tion of all revolutionary forces, making
clear the practical aims on which the
Social Democrats and all revolutionary
organizations in general can agree,
working within the Russian state as
well as without it.
3. To help the growth of class con-
sciousness among the Russian proletariat
and to participate in liberating the pro-
gramme of the Russian Social Demo-
cratic party.
4. To investigate in an impartial way
the position of the Russian peasantry,
putting in the front the question of free-
ing himself from serfdom and of
equalizing them as citizens' rights and
duties with all classes of the population.
5. To follow the evolution of the Rus-
sian sectarian movement, noting its revo-
lutionary and progressive tendencies.
6. To establish permanent connection
with the progressive representatives of
zemstvos (county councils), and munic-
ipalities which represent the principal
ministry to the autocratic and bureau-
cratic state.
7. Believing that the Russian student
movement has a revolutionary and po-
litical character, and seeing in the dis-
satisfied students, young and enthusi-
astic citizens who cannot bear the lack of
political freedom, to make clear the con-
nection of the students' troubles with the
general political conditions of Russian
life.
8. To make clear the meaning of the
national movement among nationalities
included in the Russian empire.
9. Believing that the propaganda
among soldiers is an urgent necessity,
to publish exact data about the barracks
life, to work out the tactics how to in-
fluence the army, and to explain the Social
Democratic demand of substituting mil-
itary standing in the army for the
right to be freed from military service
for persons whose convictions are op-
posed to service in national militia, as
well as in standing armies.
10. To subject the Russian law court
to a detailed criticism, and regarding
crime as a product of not normal
conditions, to make clear the criminal in-
justice of the system of punishment pre-
vailing in Russia as well as in Western Eu-
rope.
11. To elaborate a project for the con-
vocation of a constitutive assembly, and
to mark out the principles which ought
to lay at the basis of the future Russian
constitution.
12. To demonstrate the justice and the

necessity of the complete equalization of
both sexes in political as well as civil
rights.

13. To elaborate the project of a new
school system which would replace the
modern system, perverting the thought
and the feelings of the young generation.

14. To avoid the discussion of too ab-
stract questions, and to avoid as much
as possible polemics with the organs of
other revolutionary organizations.

The capitalists, who are now repre-
sented in trusts and gigantic combines,
are constantly growing richer. The people
are growing poorer and lead more
anxious lives every day. Their peo-
ples and dimes, like iron filings to a magnet,
are flying out of their own grasp into the
clutches of the wealth barons. Just ask
yourself how long this can continue with
safety to you, and to those you love.
Even your vain dreams of getting rich
in spite of your usual "bad luck" are
the temptations that help drain the peo-
ple of their holdings. Speculations and
schemes play a good part in the game
of the plundering of the masses by the
classes.

What are the people anyway? Make
your own answer. President Loubet
of France visits the Czar and the people
of both France and Russia cheer and
hug each other. If the rulers of the
two countries should get into a dispute
and declare war, the people of the two
nations would glare fiercely at each other
and rush forth to shed each other's
blood. A few years ago the rulers of the
United States and Spain fell out
and their subjects began to ap-
plaud each other's blood. Now the rulers are
sending goo-goo messages to each other, their
subjects will regard each other as the
best of friends. And so on; no country
escapes the rule.

Lieut.-Gov. Coates' labor journal, the
Colorado Chronicle, contains this "true
as gospel" item:

Rev. J. G. Kenady said last Sunday
that "the church is not to take sides with
either the laborer or the capitalist."
Just so. That is the charge against the
church—not fulfilling the true Christ doc-
trine. The capitalist exists only as a re-
sult of robbery of the producer of the
laborer's toil. Christ denounced this in-
justice and crime in his day and got
crucified for it, but there are mighty few
preachers who are willing to take
chances on a good fat living, much less
being killed, in taking sides against in-
justice and crime—preaching the true
doctrine of Christianity.

Ward comes to us that the elements
that are so anxious to build up a new
S. L. P. out of our movement and who
have their knives out for state autonomy,
have been sending unsigned printed at-
tacks on the former editor of this paper
to comrades in Massachusetts. It is so
hard for the little S. L. P.'s to forgive
Wisconsin for being able to paddle its
own canoe. It spoils their hope of a
complete machine, geographically.

It is reported that the labor mayors
elected in the three Coosateet towns—
Hartford, Bridgeport and Ansonia,—
have a plan to put up a labor candidate
for governor and also several for the
Legislature. The going of organized la-
bor into politics as workers marks an
advanced step and is significant of the
direction affairs are taking. A Connecti-
cut economic league will be formed.

What is the demand of the working
class at this stage of the world's civiliza-
tion? A "living" wage. What is the
demand of the middle class? Four per
cent.—more if it can be gotten. What
is the demand of the capitalist class?
The right to get in the trough with all
four feet.

What of it if meat is up. Ain't wages
down? That's Uncle Sam's way of strik-
ing a balance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

He who wishes to secure the good of
others has already secured his own.—
Confucius.

"Socialism is not the system of any
reformer whatever; it is of the character
of an historical discovery."—Lefebvre.

"If there be one man who does not
work, then there is another who is cry-
ing of hunger," says a Chinese proverb.

I like a stupid voter. I need him in
my biz; he elects my men to office, and
I tax him as I please.—Soag of the
Trust.

It may be that man is allowed the
"pursuit" of happiness, but the "pursuit"
is about all he is allowed in many
instances, remarks the Brauer Zeitung.

Five men now actually control the rail-
roads of the United States. There is no
longer any real competition in the
interstate Commerce Commissioner J. A.
Prouty.

"The answer of Socialism to the cap-
italist is that society can do without him
just as society now does without the
slave owner and the feudal lord, both
of which were formerly regarded as ne-
cessary to the well being and even the
very existence of society."—Prof. Clarke.

One significant effect made by the
shipping amalgamation is the widespread
acknowledgment from the press and pub-
lic that the old-fashioned ideas of
laissez faire competition and system of
economics based upon them are no longer
adapted to requirements of the time and
that important changes must be made.—
London Cable.

Three thousand lawless Chinese were
beheaded in one Chinese district re-
cently. The British consuls, who
recently, the British consuls, who
desired "in the direction of stringency."
Notwithstanding the wholesale execution
the British consul says that the "pres-
sure of poverty breeds criminals faster
than they can be exterminated. It is
difficult if sheer repression can ever
evolve a law-abiding society."

Charges of having secretly served the
British government in the Boer war are
made against J. G. Stowe, formerly
American consul general for South Af-
rica, in a book entitled "The Fall of the
British Empire," about to be published
by Walter Chandler, an American agent,
at one time in the employ of the
Rhodes companies. Chandler asserts
that in the summer of 1900 Stowe was
traveling on a British provision train
that was captured by Commandant The-
ron, and that after the capture the con-
sul concealed in the sleeping compart-
ment of his private car several uninform-
ed British officers who were bearing im-
portant dispatches. Stowe is alleged to have
taken possession of these documents in
order to prevent them from falling into
the hands of the Boers.—Berlin dispatch.

"The deepest depth of vulgarity is
that of setting up money as the ark of
the covenant."—Thomas Carlyle.

CROOKING HIS KNEE TO ROYALTY.

The cable dispatches publish a telegram from William of Germany to Theodor of the United States, announcing that he proposes to present a heroic statue of Frederick the Great to this government, to commemorate the visit of his brother Henry to this country. William wired in English and Theodore answered in German, making gracious acknowledgment of the glorious gift. The statue of the old despot is to be placed in Washington, the first of an; foreign ruler to be so erected in this country. The gift is entirely befitting the spirit and tendency of the times. The British government should now ship over George III. in bronze, the French government Napoleon III. and so on ad despotism.

The exense of setting up old Frederick to remind posterity that young Henry visited here appeals to the shades of Bill Nye and Artemus Ward.

The roaring lion shall now be reared to mark the spot where lit the blue-tailed fly.

No monument has yet been reared in Washington to Thomas Paine, nor to Sam Adams, nor to John Brown.

The republic, such as it was, has gone glimmering, and Uncle Sam had better sell his old pig hat and high water pants, have his hair cut and provide himself with knee breeches, the regulation wig and crown and haul in the old sign.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 23.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The question before the American people is not imperialism, money, nor anything else except the question of bread and butter, and this one will have to be solved before long.—Ex.

If the miners strike, coal will go up. On the other hand, if the miners do not strike, coal will go up. Consumers might as well keep cool. They will have to later on.—Kansas City Journal.

I wonder what fake the politicians will get up next to sidetrack the industrial voters and keep them tied to the "old parties"? It is time the workmen used their own brains a little—just a little bit.—Journal of Labor.

We repeat, the wage system must be abolished and the co-operative system, with equality of opportunity to all, must take its place. Workmen, keep this in mind and strike a blow for its consummation on every occasion.—Colorado Chronicle.

A clothing manufacturing firm in Peoria, Ill., charges each of its hundreds of employees 5 cents per day to pay for the power used in the factory. Eventually it will be charging an admission fee to employees as they enter the plant.—Lowell Unionist.

"Silk manufacture," says census bulletin No. 101, "has shown a marked development since the census of 1890." A little study of the figures of the industry develops the further fact that the wages paid men employed in these factories decreased from \$3.01 per year in 1890 to \$4.42 in 1900; the wages of women decreased from \$2.76 to \$2.71, while the children's wages were decreased from \$1.58 to \$1.41. Yes, it must have been quite a success from the capitalist's standpoint.—Coming Nation.

A new phase of the child labor problem is found in a decision reached in a case tried early this month at Greensboro, N. C. A nine-year-old boy was injured by a machine in a factory in which he was employed. The corporation was sued for damages, negligence being alleged in the bill of complaint. It was shown, from the testimony of the plaintiff, that the boy was not injured in the discharge of his duty, but through the exercise of the natural curiosity of a boy's mind to investigate the inner workings of the machine. The defense rested its case on this testimony, and contended that the boy had contributed to his own injury, and could not, therefore, recover damages. In his charge to the jury Judge T. J. Shaw, who was presiding, held that such would be the case, unless it should be found that the mere employment of a child of such tender years was negligence on the part of the corporation. The jury found for the plaintiff, the case, awarding the plaintiff judgment for \$1000.—Typographical Journal.

Do you think Socialism is the same thing as Anarchy?
Wrong; they are exactly opposed. (Look in your dictionary.)

A scheme to destroy wealth?

Wrong again; it means great increase to all.

That it signifies strife, disorder, violence?

Wrong again; it means Peace, Equity and Brotherhood—made into facts.

Do you think it antagonizes true Christianity?

Wrong again; it is simply Jesus' own teachings applied to every-day affairs—of yourself, your neighbor, and his neighbor—that is, THE NATION. It is nothing else.

Do you think that it is impracticable?

Wrong again; the system, or machine, that works most smoothly is the most practical; one that smashes things up, and at its best sticks and hitches along is called impracticable, and is soon discarded. Under the present competitive system of industry over 95 per cent. of all business men fail; people starve to death across the street from bakeries, and babies freeze to death next door to coal yards; you call that a practical, common-sense system? Hardly. It will soon be cast away; it has been tried pretty thoroughly, and it can't work well enough to keep. Socialism will be its successor. Casual inquiry into Socialism means your keen interest, regardless of my prejudiced and shallow study of it means your heartfelt support.

Its arguments sound logical,—it is replete with good promises,—we admit that something must be done (and soon), and the appalling horrors of ignorant suffering bent upon violent revolution will end this land. We say Socialism is worth trying.—New Letter.

One unionist at Macon, Ga., writes that he is employed in a mill and that the bosses hire babies who are "still too young to go to school." He placed one of the six-year-old tots on the scales and she weighed 40½ pounds. She holds a regular position as a spinner and works from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m., with 40 minutes for lunch. The child does not know how much wages she receives, as her mother, who also works in the mill, draws her pay. "Her father staid at home and cooked and brought the dinner." The average life of the factory child, says the writer, "runs from the cradle to the grave." Humanitarians are anxiously striving to provide for sick, poodles and cats, but they don't seem to care much when the flesh and bones of innocent babes are ground into profits. Let us hope that the Southern trade unionists will continue their agitation against the capitalist cunning and ad-
vertise their children to connect to the world. Fight them politically and industrially. It is too much to hope in this practical age that the outraged gods will hurl thunderbolts and drive the exploiters into the bottomless pits of hades.—The Labor Journal.

Every Socialist ought to be familiar with the Red Book, and a Socialist. You can get the facts in the Red Book. It is 15 cents.

Have five copies sent to your address for three months, for distribution. It will only cost you 50 cents!

Merrie England is a fine 10-cent book on Socialism for beginners. This office.

Socialism is the next step in civilization. Get in line.

Platforms of International Socialism. V.

The British Columbia Platform

Statement of principles adopted at Vancouver, October 3, 1901.

The Socialist party of British Columbia in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government, and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the production, keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society in two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood is now in the hands of the capitalists, the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged, and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to the abolition of which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual interests, are alike interested in the holding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Liberal, Conservative, the bourgeois Public Ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike interested in the holding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition, and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of the end.

PLATFORM.

General Demands.

1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines, and ultimately of all the means of production, distribution and exchange, so that the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and to diminishing rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. The establishment of a national currency and government banking system; all fire and life insurance to be operated by the government in the interests of the whole people.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries; public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. Abolition of the Senate, establishment of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
6. A minimum wage law fixing wages at not less than \$2 per day, thereby counteracting evil effects of Oriental immigration into this province.
7. Reduction of hours of labor to 44 per week.
8. Scientific and practical management of forests, rivers and waterways in best interests of the producers.
9. Government operation of coal mines and immediate construction and operation of smelters, refineries and saw-mills for benefit of the workers.
10. Abolition of poll and personal property tax, the latter to be met by an increased tax on land values.
11. No more bonuses of either land or money to individuals or private corporations.
12. Graduated land tax similar to law in operation in New Zealand.
13. Government hospitals throughout

the province, and free medical attendance to all needing such.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we caution the workers against such public ownership movements as are an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the condition of the working class. It must be remembered that there is a vast difference between "government ownership" and "public ownership." While the corporations own the Senate and Parliament we will have the "government ownership," and not until the people own and control the legislatures can we have true "public" ownership.

Wage Slavery.

Wage-slavery! What is it? To the aristocrat it is the unquestioned relation of the inferior to the superior, as natural that water flows down hill. Their argument has the same ground, or rather lack of ground, as that of an old Yankee who in abolition days said "A nigger has no business to be a nigger if he don't want to be a slave."

Workmen are simply beasts of burden to be given a "full dinner pail" when times are prosperous; when times are not prosperous they are to be kept as quiet as possible, by threadbare and immoral precepts; that method failing in the last resort the order is given "shoot to kill." That is to say the anarchistic philosophy and practice is adhered to almost exclusively by the rich. They deny equal rights and equal opportunities to all citizens in theory and in practice.

To those who hold the Socialist philosophy and especially to such of them as have the Socialist science (the knowledge of the natural laws which govern wealth production and the development of the industrial organism) to sustain and elevate their humane sentiment the wage-system appears in its true colors; its garb is besmeared with blood and sweat. Its body is scarred with the accumulation of centuries of struggle to free human beings from the oppression and tyranny of human beings.—Martha Moore Avery.

Like Causes, Like Effects.

In "Daniel Everett, Valuator-Registrar," a "romance of the Philippines," by Israel Putnam, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, a shrewd and clever contrast between American and Filipino character runs throughout the entertaining book. For instance, here is an indication of the universality of humanism that ought to go in a George's scrap book:

"Who is your friend?" asked O'Connor. "It's the Senora Carmen (part Spanish), who owns this house," answered MacTavish. "Have to keep on good terms with her. If I didn't, there would be nothing left in the house."

"How is that?" inquired O'Connor.

"It's the Coasian way of doing business. We rented the house furnished three years ago. And it was furnished—when we moved in. She came over the next morning and borrowed three chairs from the dining room. A few days afterward, when we were out, she came back and borrowed the sideboard without asking permission. I thought she was quite a fair sardonic, and sent word to her by Pedro that she'd better have the table and make the set complete. He came back in five minutes with two other servants, and away went the table. The laugh was on me. Since then she has borrowed most of the furniture that was in the house when we came, and a good bit of what we've bought. None of the things are ever returned. And, besides all that, SHE'S RAISED THE RENT."

No Socialist should be without a copy of Babel's "Woman, in the Past, Present and Future." This office, 25 cents.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. West phal, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Huang, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Washington and Greenhush streets.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at 373 First avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH—Meets first and third Thursday at 867 Kinakelnic street, sec. Lennon, secretary, 204 Austin street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS on the fourth and fourth Wednesday of the month at 224 Clark street. Mantis Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday in August Breasler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Parkman, sec. 1948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Melzer's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vilet streets. Louis Balser, secretary, 538 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets at Zehetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 881 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leo Greenman, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Sec. Harry, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 236 Fourth street. Frederic Heath, secy.; Jacob Hunger, 802 Chestnut street, treas.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Is not Heretical.

Editor Herald: Some time ago you commented on certain statements of the "Seattle Socialist." I send you a complete platform as adopted by referendum vote and would like your opinion as to whether we have abandoned essential Socialist principles. We are of the opinion that we still advocate the basic principles of Socialism: democracy, while formulating a platform of immediate local demand to suit our provincial conditions. With best wishes, yours fraternally, EINEST BURNS.

Vancouver, B. C., April 25.

The platform which we print elsewhere in this issue demands the final aim of Social Democracy and in this direction is right. The local demands must be determined by the party that has to fight under them.—Editor Herald.

A Lame Argument Answered.

To Whom It May Concern: Mr. J. of Manitowish sent the editor a postal note which he had pasted a clipping from a New York paper showing that at the free New York baths the attendants make a practice of charging 5 cents for private rooms. And the clipping says that this shows that, contrary to general belief, human nature is not free from guile under municipal ownership than now. And then Mr. J. writes with a pen on the postal, "THE RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE! Go 'way back and sit down!"

The editor turned it over to me to answer. I can see that Mr. J. is one of those who hog or none charge who don't want Socialism to come gradually. But the people want free baths, even if they have to pay for them, and if Mr. J. tries to close them up just to spite state Socialism, he'll get such a whaling that he won't be able to sit down on his way back.

THE NEW OFFICE BOY.

Milwaukee Central Committee.

Meeting of May 19. Comrade Henry Harbicht in the chair. Minutes approved. New members approved: First ward 3, Second ward 2, Twelfth ward 1, Thirtieth ward 1, Twentieth ward 1. Twenty-first ward 10. A motion for hall for full entertainment reported on. North Side Turner hall for October 12. Comrade Berger explained the legal procedure as to enunciations and primaries. Comrade Melms reported 2000 baseball tickets out and 1000 more being printed. Comrades Berger, Thoman and Heath named a committee of four on local speakers. On motion of Comrade Weyler, the speaker to be held to the national state platforms. On motion of Comrades Melms and Huang a committee consisting of Comrades Berger, Heath and Historius to fix caucus dates and issue a circular of instruction to the branches. Bill of Standard Publishing Company for \$18.50. On a motion of Comrade Historius, the articles left from fair were auctioned off after the meeting. Comrade Melms moved to distribute 1000 Herald at ball game. Carried. Comrades Rummel, Henth and Rooney named to negotiate for reduced rate for Fraternity hall for lectures, with power to accept. Adjournment.

FREDERICK HEATH, Secretary.

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT.

Illustrated Propaganda Leaflets.
"What is Socialism?" by Mills.....per 100, 10c.
"Scientific Socialism," by Mills.....per 100, 10c.
"The Communist Manifesto," by Warren.....per 100, 10c.
"Abolition of Monkeys," by Warren.....per 100, 10c.
Convenient in size. Convincing in argument.
Send a dime for 10 weeks' subscription to The Coming Nation, an illustrated Socialist weekly, and sample copies of the above leaflets. Address, The Coming Nation, 1114 Hill, Mo

SOCIALISM OR DESPOTISM.

By Jesse Cox, ex-national chairman Social Democratic Party.

It has been the fate of every republic that has heretofore existed, with the single exception of the Swiss republic, that it could not fail and be succeeded by a military despotism. The existing French republic is a democratic republic, but it has always been rather a military despotism than a democratic republic. The reason for the fall of republics undoubtedly is that the interests of the masses conflict with the interests of the property and privileged classes; and, under the system of private property in the land and the means of production which has always prevailed, the demands of the masses cannot be satisfied. The result is that for a while the masses acquire power, overthrowing or attempting to overthrow the economic laws which, under the prevailing industrial system, fix their economic status as superior and inferior to that of the property owning classes. When the demands of the people exceed the limits necessarily set to them by economic laws, an attempt to enforce such demands stops the whole machinery of production. Then ensues such a chaotic and miserable condition for everyone, but especially for the working classes, that the great majority of people gladly welcome the man on horseback, who, by force of military rule, compels the populace to forego its demands, and to retreat to and keep the station which the economic law assigns to it. Then the productive machinery is again set in motion, and the condition of the people is improved.

All this, however, assumes that the productive system undergoes no change. The trend of affairs in this country at the present time is undoubtedly towards a military despotism. The productive forces are so great, and the share of his product which the worker receives is so small, proportionately to his increased productive power through the improved modern means of production, that the consuming power is small relatively to such increased productive power. Hence, production largely outruns consumption, and the result is combination of the owners of the means of production on one side to restrict the productive forces to the consuming power, to maintain profitable prices and reduce wages; and on the other hand, combination of the wage workers to increase their means of living. Riots, even attempted revolutions, are likely to ensue. Public officers, holding their offices at the will of the masses, will refuse to interfere to check the disorder because they will fear loss of votes. Confusion will reign. There will be bankruptcy for the capitalists, and starvation for the great majority of the people, and when this state of affairs has continued until it has become unbearable, the majority of all classes will welcome the man who by the strong arm of the military will restore order, and force the working class to accept peacefully the poor condition in which the system of private capital condemns it. Such military rule will continue for a generation or two, when in all probability it will be overthrown.

Socialism offers the only means of avoiding these results. The ownership of the land and the means of production by the whole people, and the just administration of a co-operative system in the interests of all, would give to every one the full results of his own labor, instead of what is now the case, where the laborer to the highest degree of production, by modern inventions and discoveries, in each case production, however great, would never outrun consumption, and the conditions which now point to military despotism would never prevail.

Whether we are destined to be ruled by military force, depends upon whether the intelligence of the people will lead them to establish the co-operative commonwealth BEFORE CONDITIONS NECESSITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY RULE.

JESSE COX.

THE "DANGER" OF STANDING ARMIES, HOW THEY WORK.

If you look at a map of Europe you will see in Russia a Czar with a million armed men that he can use as he pleases. A million rifles, or a million bayonets, are called upon, and the Czar can use them in any way or for any purpose. In Germany a vigorous young man, controlled partially by custom, common sense and the fear of the Social Democratic party, has another million of armed men to play with.

In Italy, in Austria, in Spain, you find military figures directing huge bodies of armed men. If you look superficially at these great armies you will say that they are a permanent menace to liberty. You will say to yourself:

"How can kings be destroyed when such power is in their control?" As a matter of fact, the greatest DANGER TO KINGS lies in the work that is done by these great standing armies. Apparently they mean security for the monarchial idea. In reality they mean education of the people, the spreading of rebellion and the breaking of the chains of hereditary monarchy.

The German army system captures the yellow-haired peasant of Wurtemberg. He is dull of speech, slow in thought, kind-hearted, simple, reconciled to his own inferiority, ready to pull off his felt hat at the sight of liveried worn by the servant of the great.

This peasant is taken to Berlin or Frankfurt. If he is slow and stupid, he is slapped in the face, kicked, ridiculed. He is compelled to hold himself for hours in a certain rigid position. He learns that he is entirely at the mercy of a whipper-snapper in a lieutenant's uniform. He bitterly hates his own degradation and those responsible for it.

During his hours of rest he meets the young soldier from the city, the intelligent Jew with 500 years of independent thinking, or the old non-commissioned officer, or the stick in the army because he takes pleasure in making Socialists out of country recruits.

Millions of such simple-minded peasants are changing into radicals and Socialists all over Europe.

The far-reaching arm of enforced military service leaves no quiet, peaceful, title-fearing corner in any of the empires. Every young man as he reaches maturity has the veneration for rank kicked out of him and the knowledge of HOW TO FIGHT kicked into him.

This is a serious thing for the kings. It means their ultimate undoing.—Chicago American.

Let Me No More a Mendicant. Let me no more a mendicant. Let me no more a mendicant. Of this world's kingly palace wait. Morning is spent; The methuins change and challenge in the tower. Now slant the shadows eastward hour by hour.

Open the door, O Sentinel! Within I see them sit. The feasters, daring destiny and wit, And then take and send him some roses in bloom. Or less their nimble, and men hurry by At offices of confident energy.

Let me not here a mendicant. Without the gate. Slender from day's past till the night is late, And there are sent. All homeless stars to wander in the sky, And beggarly midnight winds alone go by.—Arthur Colton, in the Atlantic.

Debs and Whitcomb Riley. A man may be known both by his enemies and his friends. Riley, the celebrated "Hoosier poet," spent his earlier life in that part of Indiana where Debs' home is located, and grew up with the fellows who were warm personal friends. When Riley gave a reading some time ago in Terre Haute he was Debs' guest, and an old-looking pair they must have made passing along the street—Debs with his six feet two inches of stature, and Riley with his five feet four of frail physique.

There is a little story of the brotherly affection between Debs and Riley that is well worth relating. Riley was ill and confined to his room. One day Debs sent him a bouquet of the poet's favorite flowers. This was Riley's source of inspiration for the poem, "Thou Flower," which tells his own story:

THEM FLOWERS. To My Good Friend, Eugene V. Debs: Take a fellow 'ats sick, and laid upon the bed. All shaky, and gutted and pore, And all so knocked out he can't handle himself. With a stiff upper lip any more: Set him up all alone in the gloom of a room. As dark as the tomb, and as grim, And then take and send him some roses in bloom. And you kin have him out o' him! You've seen him, 'fore now, when his liver was sound. And his appetite notched like a saw. A champion you, a champion round With a big boy bunch in yer paw. But you ketch him, say, when his health is away. And he's flat on his back in distress. And this you can trot out your little bokay And he's not insured, I guess!

You see, it's like this, what his weakness is. These flowers makes him think of the days Of his innocent youth, and that mother o' his. And the roses she used to raise; So here all alone with the roses you send, Debs' sick and all trimly and faint, My eyes is—my eyes is—my eyes is—old friend. In a twinkling—I'm blamed if they ain't!

ea of the numberless students turned out by the various high schools that teach something of the rudiments of our trade. Indeed, it is no uncommon sight to see as many apprentices in a shop as there are journeymen, and this, with the influx of carpenters, means that there will be the keenest sort of competition when the present abnormal activity in industrial life subsides to be followed by the other extreme—abnormal inactivity—which in the nature of things must surely follow.

It must be evident to an observing person that the consolidation now so general in the business world mean for the pattern trade a lessened demand for patterns as compared with the business done, as the former practice of having duplicate patterns in individual establishments is being abandoned and the same pattern (or castings) made to serve the purpose by shipment from place to place.

In conclusion, we ask you, old and young, to put away all the prejudice you may have upon the subject matter of our propositions and to consider them in the light of the best interests of the class to which we belong.

Those of you whose future is becoming less bright through advancing age, as well as the young whose prospects in life are narrowed by the business conditions of to-day, we ask to consider well these amendments and resolutions as being of the highest importance and overshadowing all petty questions with which our league, in common, with other labor organizations, is beset.

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Send us the names of people who may be interested in Social Democracy, that we may send them some sample copies.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE.—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County ss. The matter of the estate of Albert Birman, deceased.

On this 27th day of May, A. D. 1902, upon reading and filing the petition of Ida Birman, administratrix of the estate of Albert Birman, deceased, filed in and about the 21st day of May, 1902, and praying that she or some other suitable person be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court, CASIMIR GONSKI, Register of Probate. Dr. Theodor Burmeister, 404 Chestnut Street, Attorney for Petitioner.

TO EARN MORE YOU MUST LEARN MORE. WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE. Hathaway Bldg., Mason & Broadway.

Shorthand and Bookkeeping taught in half the time required in large Colleges. Plenty of teachers. Individual Instruction. Shorthand dictation in 3rd or 4th lesson. Modern Methods. No better school anywhere. Few as Good. Trial Lessons Free. Call to-day.

Positions for graduates without charge. Day School . . \$8.00 per month. Night School . . \$4.00 per month. English reading and writing to Germans.

THE ONLY WAY. The only way to repair a watch or clock is to re-nature all the defective parts in their original condition. If others have failed to do it, try

L. SACHS, Jeweler, 418 National Ave. Ten per cent. discount on work and 5 per cent. on goods to all men in good standing.

Child Labor in Georgia. The United States census reports just made public for the state of Georgia show that there are 83,342 wage earners employed in the 7504 manufacturing establishments in the state, and that they receive an annual wage of \$20,290,071, or a little more than \$242 per capita a year.

The law wage is accounted for by the fact that there are 6373 children under the age of 16 years, employed at a wage of only \$691,700, which would indicate that the average daily wage of this army of children is less than 37 cents a day. The cotton manufacturers of Georgia, however, have this year signed an agreement to restrict their mills children under 10 years of age and those under 12 who cannot show a certificate of four months' attendance at school. There is no law in the state regulating child labor. The manufacturers' agreement referred to was designed to defeat the movement for an anti-child labor bill. It is evident that the law is now very doubtful if it will be lived up to.

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A \$10,000,000 trust has been formed to exploit Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and other colonies. The Detroit street railway men were able to arbitrate their differences and have an advance of 2 1/2 cents an hour.

To admit that because things have long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right is a most fatal doctrine.—Ruskin.

The Labor council of Los Angeles has practically decided to put up a labor ticket. Wonder if any protests will be sent to President Gompers.

A Scranton dispatch says hundreds of laborers in and about the mines were discharged because they refused to be sworn in as coal and iron police.

Now that the election is over, the mayor openly shows his contempt for workmen by riding on the seab street cars.—Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.

Circulate the Herald among your shop-mates. Give them a paper to read during the noon hour. Get copies into their hands when they ride in the cars.

The millionaire trust of the coal barons of Zwickau, Germany, is now fully established. Of the thirty coal mines twenty-three are in the trust.

Paris has but few great factories, yet she is a hive of industry and has 98,000 factories. The average number of hands employed in the factories and work shops number only eight.

Albert Goldman of Rochester, N. Y., will have in serve a sentence of sixty days for having sold counterfeit labels of the International Cigarmakers' Union.

The Glass Struggle.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

Tolstoy Appeals to Czar. Berlin, May 15.—Count Tolstoy has sent a letter to the Czar describing the misery of the Russian peasantry, in which the writer called the Czar "dear brother."

The letter recalled the brilliant reign of Alexander II., who abolished serfdom and gave the peasant liberty to think and create like other men. The peasant was now stepping forward with justified prayers and demands to which deaf ears should not be turned. The sole possibility of raising the peasantry to a sound condition rested upon speedy assistance from the throne, Count Tolstoy proceeded:

"Thou alone, dear brother, canst do this, or is there a power stronger than thou art that obstructs thy will? If so, let the peasantry and the other classes represent their own interests and address their own claims and demands. Thou wast in this way relieved of a great burden and much ease."

The Czar read the letter with great attention and sent Count Tolstoy an acknowledgment of its receipt, adding that there was much truth in his observations.

The letter may be accepted as evidence of Count Tolstoy's restoration to health.

Federated Trades Council. Meeting of May 21. Delegate E. J. Berner in chair. Delegate Charles Nicolaus, vice chairman for evening. All officers were present and unanimously approved. Delegates from six unions seated. Executive board reported a meeting with building trades section in regard to a brewery agreement, which was formulated and given the business agent. Organization committee reported a new Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. They requested aid of Mechanics and Molders in organizing the crime men. A Boiler Makers' Union would be organized. Business Agent Anderson reported his trip to New York and said as a result the International Garment Makers' Union would grant a bribe to a local firm. On report that Fabst park manager would grant use of park, all halls, games, etc., for \$165, the committee was instructed to close contract for same. Bro. G. H. Rumsel of the Boxmakers granted the floor. Moved and carried that organization committee organize the boxmakers under charter of Amalgamated Wood Workers. The business agent reported sale of wages of the different trades presented to Brewers' Association. Woodworkers' scale added. Bro. Anderson also reported visit to President Gompers and gave their conversation in detail. It requested that a copy of his report be sent President Gompers for verification. Carried. Delegates V. L. Berger, J. Hunter and E. Heath appointed to draft resolutions on the political stand of the council. (See resolution on first page.) Resolution on national municipal programme from last meeting taken up and referred to committee consisting of Delegates J. Hunter, J. Shashan and N. Anderson. Delegate Hunter elected delegate to State Federation meeting with Delegate Sheehan alternate with \$5 a day and car fare. Receipts, none; expenses, \$58.

EMIL HRODDE, Rec. Sec.

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EUROPE AND ITS TRUSTS.

By Isador Ladoff.

SOME people seem to labor under the delusion that the gigantic economic combines called trusts are exclusively an American product. As a matter of fact the United States are at present the most typical capitalist country in the world. That trusts attain an almost fabulous development here is almost entirely due to the fact that, limited to no geographical, political or ethnic unities. It is international. And so are trusts. Here are a few data about economic conditions on a large scale in Europe:

The birthplace of trusts of Central Europe is Austria. In the last three years the syndicates have increased in number to such an extent that there does not appear to be at present any really important industry in the country which has not resorted to combination, says Congressman Hamilton of Michigan. In Italy nearly all important iron foundries are combined. There is a union of chemical fertilizers and in Florence there are some co-operative organizations. In Greece the government controls the sale of salt, petroleum and tobacco. In France syndicates are in control of borax, candles, coal, furniture, groceries, matches, petroleum, pig iron, rice, cheese, silk, reeling, sugar refining, sulphur, tiles, tobacco and transportation by land.

In Spain a monopoly controls tobacco, matches and powder. In Holland our Standard Oil Co. controls the oil trade. Coal and peat moss are in the hands of a few. In Belgium coal, coke, glass, stone, mirrors and sugar refining are under syndicate control. In Norway wood pulp, lumber, paper and condensed milk are controlled by combinations of capitalists. In Sweden iron, steel, wood pulp, sugar, anchovies, coal, cigar dealers and retail grocers make yearly agreements as to prices in their respective lines. In Germany syndicates have steadily increased since the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 and cover now practically the entire field of industrial activity. Economic combinations are sanctioned by the government and upheld by the courts. In England within the last four years, there has been a strong movement towards the combination of industries into large corporations. From 1882-1890, inclusive, the following trusts were formed: Seven firms consolidated under the name of the Bats Stone firms, capital, \$1,642,680; the Salt Union, capital, \$2,412,000; forty-eight firms were consolidated under the name of the United Alkali Co., capital, \$4,310,000; six firms under the name of Liverpool Warehouse Co., capital, \$5,130,000; three iron-rolling companies were secured by O. & P. Coates' line, capital, \$26,765,710.

From 1897-1900, inclusive, fifteen companies were consolidated: the name of the English Sewing Cotton Co., capital \$13,382,325; ten firms as the Yorkshire Dyeware and Chemical Co., capital \$1,749,000; three firms as the United Turkey Red Co., capital \$5,332,000; thirty-one firms as the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers, capital \$2,198,000; nine firms as the Limer Thread Co., capital \$9,720,000; four firms as the British Dyewood and Chemical Co., capital \$2,790,300; thirteen firms as the American Thread Co., capital \$18,103,380; twenty-two firms as the Bradford Dyer's Association, capital \$21,890,250; eleven firms as the Yorkshire India, Scarlet and Colored Dyers, capital \$2,919,000; eight firms as the Bradford Coal Merchants and Consumers, capital \$1,210,625; thirty-eight firms as the Yorkshire Wool Combers' Association, capital \$12,106,250; seven firms as the Borsax Consolidated, capital \$15,500,000; ten companies as the Woolen and Worsted Mills Manufacturers, capital \$1,400,400; seven firms as the British Oil and Coke Mills, capital \$7,299,750; five companies as Barry, Ostiers & Shepherd, capital \$1,410,000; eight companies as the United India and Chemical Co., capital \$1,210,625; sixty firms as the Calico Printers' Association, capital \$4,771,800; twenty-two firms as the English Velvet and Cord Dyer's Association, capital \$4,890,000; thirty-one firms as the Wall Paper Manufacturers, capital \$2,430,300; four firms as the United Velvet Cutters' Association, capital \$1,450,000; forty-five firms as the British Cotton and Wool Dyer's Association, capital \$13,382,575; Bedford Lime, Cement and Brick, capital \$1,944,000; four firms as the British United Shoe Machinery Co., capital \$1,468,000; Pilsa, Hemp and Jute Co., capital \$5,832,000; six firms as the G. T. Baldwin, capital \$4,131,000; ten firms as Leeds and District Worsted Dyer's and Fishers' Association, capital \$1,946,000; twelve firms as the Yorkshire Soap Makers' Association, capital \$1,946,000; fifty-four firms as the Bleachers' Association, capital \$4,000,000; thirty-four firms as the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, capital \$38,880,000; fifteen firms as the Limer, Boit and Nut Co., capital \$2,673,000; thirty-two firms as the Wholesale News Agents' Association, capital \$972,000; seven firms as the Extract Wool and Merino Co., capital \$1,652,000.

Now, this is an imposing array of consolidated firms and capitals! King Trust is gaining rapidly everywhere and will soon rule the world. This is sure, like fate. Proletarians! what are you going to do about it? DECIDE AND ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

KNEIPP'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER CURE INSTITUTE. H. A. Schmidt, M. D., Prop. CURES ALL DISEASES. BEST RESULTS. Telephone Black 9901. 499 Twelfth Street.

TEETH EXTRACTED Absolutely Without Pain or Danger. New Teeth—Best and finest manufactured in the world, fit guaranteed or money refunded, \$8. Fine Fillings—That stay in and do not turn dark, cost less and do no work done by inferior workmen or students. Crowns and Bridge Teeth, \$5. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 413-415 Germania Bldg. Hours—8:30 to 6, Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone—313 Black.

Union Barber Shops. Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed.

LORENZ BERNER, First Class Work Only. 1601 Villet Street. M. FRANK, Select 10 cts. and Free Cuba and Santa Rosa 5 cts. Cigars. 682 Scott Street.

HENRY HERR, First Class Workmanship, 1510 North Ave. PHIL. C. KAMMERER, The Southern. First-class work guaranteed. 452 Reed St., corner Scott.

AUGUST LEIDGEN, Good Treatment and Good Workmanship. 1506 Green Bay Avenue. FRED. H. LEIST, The Ideal. Hair Goods a Specialty. 430 Greenfield Ave.

HERMAN C. MUNDT, Good Cigars Always on Sale. Asaplin Ship. 168 Lloyd Street. ALB. ROGAHN, Shaving and Hair Dressing Parlor. Fine Line of Union-made Cigars. 510 Eleventh Ave.

FRANK SCHRIMPF, Shaving and Hair Cutting Parlor. Fine Line of Union-made Cigars. 1809 Villet Street. WM. SMITH, Favorite Antiseptic Shaving Parlor. 835 Kienloknink Ave.

JOHN VOLK, New Outfit. Renovated Shop. 276 First Avenue.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN WANTED. We teach the various branches of telegraphic work day and evening and what you will attend to matter of position. We can prove that the various classes of telegraphy pays from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week. We have a telegraphers' office and promotions to higher positions. Milwaukee Telegraph School, rooms 402 to 408 Germania Bldg.

FRANKE, THE HEAVY LIGHT MAN. Complete line of SPECIAL SALE FANCY GAS FOR 30 DAYS. GASOLINE LAMPS. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. 138 THIRD ST. Phone Main 666.

H. E. Franke, IF THINE EYE OFFEND THEE DONOT FLICK IT OUT AND CAST IT FROM THEE. BUT CALL ON JULIUS LANDO Optical Institute 419 East Water St. and get fitted to a pair of his Celebrated Glasses. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

We prescribe and make glasses for the sight. A. REINHARD, Optician, 206 Grand Avenue. Milwaukee. DR. TH. BURMEISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. 404 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. North Side Office: 140 North Ave. City Office: 306 Empire Bldg. 50 Cheap Properties for sale, at \$300 first payment, and easy terms.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL. John Reichert.....Corresponding Sec'y Emil Brodde.....Recording Sec'y Neils Anderson.....Business Agent Gus. Esche.....Treasurer Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 296 Fourth Street. Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday. Lathe Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday. Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street.

BEER BOTTLERS' UNION No. 213. Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall. Agent for the Herald: Joseph A. Brefke.

Cigarmakers' International Union. No. 25, office and employment bureau. 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at 608 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

The Home Field.

Mission has thirty-nine branches. Newcastle (Pa.) Socialists will start a local paper.

The national propaganda fund now foots up \$376.18.

A French branch will be organized at Westbrook, Me.

Father McGrady spoke at Brockton, Mass., on Monday last.

Comrade Charles H. Vail will arrange a lecture course in Boston this fall.

Comrade Martin H. Wetel of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been nominated for Congress.

Branch 3, Milwaukee, formerly Branch 1, will meet hereafter at Gross's hall, 524 East Water street.

A new branch of the party was organized last week at Janesville, this state. It begins with a membership of twelve.

Comrade A. M. Simons took the side of Socialism against Ezra Cook, a Prohibitionist, in a debate at Chicago last Saturday.

Comrade Job Harriman, who was Debs' running mate at the last presidential election, will debate the single tax with Ernest H. Crosby in New York.

Honor to Branch 2, Milwaukee. It was the first to send in contributions to the state campaign fund. It is hoped the other branches will follow suit promptly.

Madden, the third assistant postmaster general, who made some of the Socialistic papers so much trouble, is said to be having trouble with the administration at Washington, who think he overplayed his game.

Louis Klamath, who has tramped the United States for the past five years getting subscribers for Socialist papers, was in Terre Haute, Ind., last week. He was at one time connected with the Russian colony.

At Newcastle, Pa., Comrade John W. Slattery has been nominated for selectman in a district that was carried at the last election by our party. Comrade Slattery is prominent in the labor movement.

Organizer C. C. Ross of Texas is reported to be urging the formation of a new national Socialist party, but we have not heard his reasons. Secretary Greenbaum sends out a notice denouncing Ross, but gives no details or specifications.

The Missouri Socialist is pitching into Vrooman's Western Co-operative Association. It says Vrooman is an "imperial Socialist." "Socialists of all shades unite," to paraphrase Marx, for is not the name of the national organization all-inclusive?

The brewery workers' trade journals and other labor papers are annoyed at the confusion growing out of the use of the term "local" by the Socialists, it having been used for years by the unions to designate their central bodies. The Socialists should get a term of their own.

Comrade John C. Chase, who was formerly the Social Democratic mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and who has been making a speaking trip through the Middle West, reports having made thirty-seven speeches in Illinois, mostly before trade unions. He says he had large audiences everywhere.

Unionists of Louisville, Col., put up a straight labor ticket and swept the platter clean. There seems to be an epidemic of this sort of thing, and Social Democrats, while naturally pleased to see old prejudices against political action wiped out, will have to give the new move direction toward emancipation.

The shoe barons who think they own the city of Haverhill, Mass., and who are distracted because they cannot shake off the Socialists who stick like leeches, are now planning, it is said, to revise the charter and shut the Socialists out of the city government by doing away with ward representation.

Comrade A. Barkowski of Chicago, a Polish agitator for Socialism and editor of the Robotnik (Workingman), has been secured to rouse up Polish toilers in Milwaukee, beginning June 15. He will make three addresses on the south side and three or four in the Eighteenth ward. He will disseminate Polish literature also.

Comrade Emile Vandervelde, the leading figure in the movement in Belgium, who did most of the hard work for the recent demand for one-man-one-vote in that country, will visit the United States in September, accompanied by Mrs. Vandervelde, who is also a speaker. He will make a tour of the country and remain until after the elections.

When we said last week that the Advance of San Francisco had gone out of business we inadvertently stated what was not so. The error arose from the fact that it some time ago dispensed with a regular editor and that shortly afterward we ceased to receive it in exchange. The paper came to hand again this week and we hasten to make this correction.

Across the Herring Pond.

In the general elections in France this month the Socialists polled close to 900,000 votes.

The women of Sweden are demanding the right to vote in parliamentary elections.

Dr. Thomas Lenschau has recently written a pamphlet on "The American Dangers."

The unemployed of Zurich were assisted in the past winter with \$11,400 from the city funds.

Justice, of London, says that the Socialists of Dewsbury have defeated a proposal to spend \$500 out of the town rates on coronation festivities.

Comrade Claudio Treves, a brilliant young lawyer and journalist, is editor of Il Tempo, the Republican daily in Milan, Italy, that has been transformed into a Social Democratic paper.

In an agreement, made in April between the employers and the workers in the hat factories of Monan, Italy, the employers arranged that in every case the overseers should be elected by the workers.

In Gelenu, Saxony, the police administration refused to confirm the appointment, on the police force, of a man who is a socialist and member of a military union, because he has a brother who is a Socialist.

In a meeting of the Press Association at Rome, April 22, a petition, signed by 121 journalists, including several Socialists and a good number of editors of different parties, asked for a day's rest in each week.

The Socialist section of Florence is a large meeting held April 20 voted to form an alliance with political friends, but to go into the approaching municipal campaign with twelve candidates who are strict Socialists.

The following Socialist periodicals are published in Germany: 53 daily journals, 8 issued three times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 1 twice a month, 2 monthly, 2 fortnightly humorous papers, and two illustrated papers.

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

Baron von Feilitzsch, Bavarian minister of the interior, has introduced the secret ballot into the elections for the Bavarian diet. This is the first German state to introduce that reform. The secret ballot has heretofore been confined to the Reichstag elections.

The German, Austrian and Hungarian Socialists of Switzerland, have in their organization thirty-six sections with about 2500 members. Socialist publications were sold last year, amounting to \$3000. An international socialist congress will be held the coming August, in Basel.

In a recent meeting of the General Council of the Federation of Agricultural Laborers' Leagues, in Bologna, the secretary reported 975 leagues with 185,030 members belonging to the federation. Thus in four months a gain of 271 leagues and 40,833 new members has been made.

The Young Men's Socialist Union of Stockholm, Sweden, has inaugurated a series of fetes in honor of the rank and file of the Swedish army. The soldiers regard the fetes sympathetically and report through intermediaries that the franchise question is eagerly discussed in the barracks.

The governor-general of Finland allows an extension of time to the young men who must present themselves for military service. The edict states that if the refusal to fulfill military duties is repeated, a more severe government will be instituted in Finland. That threat will cause more young men of Finland to emigrate.

On April 13 the Federation of Labor Unions of the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, unanimously adopted new statutes and changed its name to the "Social Democratic Party of the Canton of Zurich," thus becoming a branch of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland. It has 44 sections and 2700 members.

The Liberals were very violent in the recent election of a member of the council in Canton St. Gallen, in Switzerland, attacking the campaign leaflet distributors of their opponents with blows which made blood run, and in some cases seized and tearing up the leaflets. In spite of such methods, the Socialist candidate, Comrade Scherrer, was elected a councilor with 20,098 votes against 20,520 received by his opponent.

The Republicans of Milan supported the candidacy of an anarchist, Pietro Calcinotto, who is now a convict in a penal settlement, against the eminent Socialist, Filippo Turati. The latter, on account of differences of opinion with Calcinotto, resigned as member of Parliament from Milan. He was re-elected, but declined. Finally the majority of the Socialist party declared in favor of his views and urged his re-election. He accepted the candidacy, but defeated his anarchist opponent by a large majority of votes.

The Social Democracy of Zurich, Switzerland, achieved a notable victory at the recent elections for the cantonal parliament, increasing their representation from 14 to 30 and getting 30 out of the 72 representatives from Zurich.

Labor Day in Warsaw, Poland, as was expected, did not end peacefully. The Warsaw workers, who were celebrating the Social Democratic party's victory over the wulfs of the city during the night for a public meeting at 5 in the afternoon. Over 30,000 men and women responded, but the authorities had not been sleeping, and a cordon of about 100 Cossacks guarded the entrance to the meeting park. Cries of "Long Live the First of May," and "Hurrah for the Revolution," and the sending up of red balloons was the crowd's way of protesting. Another 100 Cossacks were called out and a charge made on the crowd, trampling under foot all in their way and using whips. One woman was killed. Some 200 were arrested.

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That Ball Game.

Well, the day of the great battle is at hand! Next Sunday the warriors of the north side and the warriors of the south side will meet face to face on the diamond at the Milwaukee Baseball park, Sixteenth and Lloyd streets, and fight it out, through nine or more sanguinary innings, to the breathless delight of as much of Milwaukee as can get through the gates. The tickets, adorned with the red flag, have been in great demand and extra ones had to be printed. As the purpose is for the campaign fund, the game is for the campaign fund. The Milwaukee ought to be on hand. And they must either see this game or go to the boycotted Quia park.

And here is the lineup:

North side—F. Dora, catcher; R. Paetow, pitcher; H. Dohmen, shortstop; M. Hinz, first base; M. Liehner, second base; A. Haas, third base; F. Haerter, left field; C. Slaby, center field; L. Haas, right field. Substitutes—C. Janier, H. Harbicht, V. L. Berger, Edward Ziegler from the bench.

South Side—Kranse, third base; Jensen, left field; Lucell, second base; Struck, pitcher; Rehfeld, shortstop; Fotsch, right field; Wildy, first base;

Hiaz, center field; Hackendorf, catcher. Substitutes, Ferber, Ratmann, Cornelle, Meister. Captain, Rehfeld.

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The National Platform.

The Socialist party of America, in a national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, war are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

"Socialism being the product of social evolution the only danger lies in obstructing it."—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

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If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for the purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

"Socialism being the product of social evolution the only danger lies in obstructing it."—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

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